The Pyongyang Times

No. 5 (92) THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1967 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

TELEGRAMS

✦ Premier Kim Il Sung sent on January 25 a telegram of greetings to Her Excellency Mrs. Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of the Republic of India, on the occasion of the seventeenth anniversary of the founding of the Republic of India.

✦ On the occasion of the seventeenth anniversary of the founding of the Republic of India, President Choi Yong Kun of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly sent a telegram of greetings to His Excellency S. Radhakrishnan, President of the Republic of India.

Neo-Lao Haksat Replies to U.D.F.F.

The Central Committee of the United Democratic Fatherland Front of Korea received a telegram dated on January 10 from the Central Committee of the Neo-Lao Haksat of Laos in reply to its message of greetings sent to the latter on the occasion of the 11th anniversary of the founding of the Neo-Lao Haksat.

The telegram expressed the hope that the militant friendship and solidarity between the peoples of both countries would be consolidated and developed day by day.

The Central News Agency of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has been authorised to state as follows:

The Red Guard papers, wall-papers and handbills in Peking and other parts of China have recently been making the false propaganda that something like a "coup" broke out and political unrest has been created in our country.

Materials of this false propaganda are now turned to account by news agencies, radios and the press of some capitalist countries.

In this connection, the Korean Central News Agency declares that the propaganda spread by the Red Guard papers, wall-papers and handbills of China is a totally groundless fabrication.

There was no such incident in our country, and can never be. This cannot but be an intolerable slander against the Party, Government, people and People's Army of our country.

Therefore, the Korean Central News Agency deems it necessary to make the fact clear with regard to this question.

Today our Party is united as firm as rock organisationally and ideologically. The leaders of the Party and the Government, the entire people and the People's Army are firmly united in one ideology.

All the Korean people, under the leadership of our Party headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, have risen up as one in the struggle for accelerating socialist construction and achieving the independent reunification of the country by themselves.

The heroic People's Army, under the leadership of our Party, is defending firmly the socialist gains in the northern part of Korea and is fully prepared to repulse any aggression of the enemy.

This is the reality of our country.

Nothing can distort such reality. A lie is always refuted by facts. No false propaganda against our country can confuse world public opinion or impair the high international prestige of our Party and the Government of our Republic.

Such false propaganda should not be repeated.

January 26, 1967

Withdrawal of U.S. Troops from S. Korea Demanded

The third International Congress for Solidarity with the Asian Peoples which was held in Damascus from January 15 to 19 demanded in its resolution the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea.

The resolution said: the Congress demands the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. forces and other foreign troops from South Korea, supports the right of the Korean people to reunify their country on a democratic basis and condemns outside interference.

The resolution also scathingly denounced the national discrimination of the Japanese authorities against the Korean citizens in Japan.

Towards Another High Tide in Socialist Construction

Joint Congratulations and Silk Banners Sent to Factories and Enterprises

Factories and other industrial enterprises in different parts of North Korea are now unfolding a fierce socialist emulation drive for the consolidation of their last year's successes and for the pre-schedule fulfilment of this year's plan and the Seven-Year Plan with a view to carrying through the line on promoting economic construction in parallel with defence building.

The workers of the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Works, one of Korea's leading metallurgical centres, are chalking up good results in production in the same spirit with which they honoured their last year's assignments ahead of schedule.

In the first 22 days of this year, the output of pig iron and steel at the works rose by 9 per cent and 7 per cent respectively as against the corresponding days of the previous year. And production is showing a remarkable growth in all spheres.

Amid such an upsurge in production, the workers there had the honour to receive a message of congratulations and a silk banner sent jointly by the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Cabinet of the D.P.R.K. in high appreciation of their great feats of labour last year. The message and banner were conveyed on January 23 by Kim Gwang Hyon, Secretary of the C.C. of the W.P.K. and Vice-Premier of the Cabinet.

This gave them an immense encouragement.

In his speech on the occasion, Ri Bang Gun, director of the Works, stressed that to live up to the high appraisal, the workers of his works were resolved to overfulfil without fail their quotas for the production of iron and steel and boost output by 30.6 per cent in pig iron, 50.9 per cent in steel and 47.9 per cent in rolled steel at the end of the Seven-Year Plan (1970) as compared with 1966. He also expressed the pledge to carry out this year's plan 20 days earlier and put forth concrete ways and means for its implementation.

In a resolution they adopted that day, the attendants of the meeting called upon the workers, technicians and office employees all over the country to bring a boost a new upsurge to make full political and ideological, material and technical preparations for meeting the great revolutionary event of the country's reunification with full preparedness and continue production at any circumstance and accelerate socialist economic construction and defence buildup. And the steel workers of the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Works challenged all the metallurgical works, the Unryul, Hasong, Jaeryong and Dokhyon mines and other related factories and enterprises to a socialist emulation.

In response to this call, the Kangson Steel Plant, one of Korea's centres of special steel production, the Unryul and Song hung mines and many other fac-

(Continued on Page 4)

Greetings from SVNFL Military Leader

General Kim Chang Bong, Vice-Premier and Minister of National Defence, received a telegram of congratulations from Tran Nam Trung, head of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation on the sinking by a coastal battery of the Korean People's Army of guard boat No. 56 of the U.S. side which illegally intruded into the coastal waters of the northern part of Korea and committed a provocative act.

Warmly congratulating all the men and officers of the heroic Korean People's Army and the Korean people on their sinking of the guard boat of the U.S. side, the telegram wished the Korean people and People's Army greater victory in the struggle for shattering all adventurous, aggressive acts of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, the Pak Jung Hi clique, and defending the country.

Reply to SVNFL Military Leader

General Kim Chang Bong, Vice-Premier of the Cabinet and Minister of National Defence, sent on January 27 a telegram to Tran Nam Trung, head of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, replying to his telegram of greetings on the sinking by a coastal battery of the Korean People's Army of guard boat No. 56 of the U.S. side which intruded into the coastal waters of the northern part of Korea.

Smelters of the Kangson Steel Works endeavouring to produce more steel

U.S. Refuses to Learn Lessons

A hue and cry is being raised in South Korea as regards the incident of guard boat No. 56 of the U.S. side which, as was reported in our previous issue, was sunk on January 19 when it, having intruded into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, was carrying on hostile acts.

On the day following the incident, U.S. Ambassador in Seoul Brown and U.S. occupation army commander in South Korea Bonesteel had a consultation with the "Prime Minister," "Defence Minister" and other bigwigs of the puppet South Korean regime and gave them instructions on "coping with the situation that resulted from the intrusion and inflicting punishment as a reprisal in the future."

The Seoul regime called a meeting of the "National Security Council" to discuss the adoption of "strong measures." This was followed by the proclamation of an emergency alert throughout South Korea. Fishermen were ordered to stay ashore, government-sponsored "fishermen's meetings" were held to oppose the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and government-serving organizations issued statements.

Even the hangers on of the "UNCURK" in Seoul were called out to lodge a complaint with the U.N. Secretary-General against the sinking of the boat.

Officials in Washington and their puppets in Seoul are working their hardest to paint their crime of committing hostile acts in the territorial waters of North Korea as pursuing an "honest purpose" and as a "peaceful mission" and to describe the just self-defence measure of our side as "inhumane." They say our side shelled the boat without "advance warning." But this robber's logic they employ habitually has proved to be of no help to them.

Guard boat No. 56 of the U.S. side lies at the bottom of our territorial waters, north of the Military Demarcation Line.

This stark fact even Kasollella, senior member of the U.S side to the Military Armistice Commission, admitted at the 239th MAC meeting convened in connection with the intrusion

It is outrageous indeed for an intruder to complain that there was no "advance warning," for a criminal to blame the judge for lack of "humanitarianism."

As for an advance warning,"our side has sternly warned the U.S. side each time it carried out intrusions and provocative acts which amount to 758 cases on the sea alone since the conclusion of the Korean Armistice Agreement in July 1953.

Guard boat No. 56, for instance, had intruded into our territorial waters for military provocation three times in one week before it suffered punishment. On January 19, the day it was sunk, it started bombarding our coastal position, firing scores of shells. Who was to be warned in advance in this situation?

This is what the "honest purpose" and "peaceful mission" ballyhooed by the American officials mean.

It is well known to everybody that North Korea has taken compatriotic measures for the South Korean fishermen and treated them in a humanitarian way.

There were over 70 South Korean fishing boats engaged in fishing in our territorial waters on the day of the incident All of those fishing boats, all press reports from South Korea said, returned to the port safely, without any damage.

Punishment was meted out only to the criminal engaged in aggression.

The guard boat's intrusion into our territorial waters coincided with Johnson's clamour in his "State of the Union Message" for further escalation of the Vietnam war and the Asian aggression and with the visit to South Korea of Beach, Commander of the U.S. Army in the Pacific.

Together with Brown and Bonesteel, Beach met Pak Jung Hi and talked with him about war when he came to Seoul on January 16. And, on the day the intrusion was carried out, South Korean news dispatches said, he went to the seas not far from the scene of the incident for what he called "inspection" and thus he personally directed the intrusion at a point near its scene.

Officials in Washington and the Seoul puppets, instead of learning lessons from the well-deserved punishment dealt to the intruder into North Korea, are doing their utmost to exploit the incident for further stepping up war preparations and further stirring up war psychosis in South Korea.

The recent incident was another chance for the unbiased world public opinion to see the aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism and its shameless trick.

U.S. imperialism must give up the reckless hue and cry and discontinue provocations against North Korea.

Should it continue to act recklessly refusing to avail itself of the recent incident as an occasion for becoming sensible, U.S. imperialism will suffer more devastating consequences.

Upset "Forecast"

Japanese Ministry of Justice published on January 15 data concerning the "receipt of applications for denizenship from Koreans in Japan and their dealing" in the past year.

As of January 13 the Japanese Government "denizened" only 13,000 Koreans in Japan, according to the data.

Reporting on this, Japanese newspapers were unanimous in saying that the "forecast" of the Japanese Government which had believed that Koreans without number would "apply for denizenship" was "grossly upset."

As is generally known, there are 600,600 Korean residents in Japan.

The Japanese Government had accepted "applications for denizenship" from them since January 17 last year on the excuse of implementing the "agreement on the legal status of Koreans in Japan," one of the documents of the "South Korea-Japan Treaty" it concluded with the Pak Jung Hi clique under the manipulation of the United States.

When they began to force the Koreans in Japan to "apply for denizenship," the Japanese authorities, ballyhooing as if it would confer a "benefit" upon the Korean nationals in Japan, estimated that "a hall of the 600,000 Koreans in Japan will apply for denizenship in a year to come," or that "more than 10,000 Koreans in Japan at least will apply for denizenship a month" They resorted to all available means to force the Koreans in Japan to "apply for denizenship."

They even enlisted local administrative bodies, police and procurators' organs, the public security investigation agency and other suppressing organs, even the educational and banking organs and money collectors including collectors of electric and water rates in a seasing, deceiving, blackmailing and intimidating Korean nationals in Japan.

The Pak Jung Hi clique, too, joined hands in this plot.

But, the Korean nationals in Japan, well aware of the criminal nature of the farcical "application for denizenship," were unanimous in categorically refusing to "apply for denizenship," irrespective of their political views and the public organizations they were affiliated with.

This is how the foolish "forecast" of the Japanese authorities was grossly upset

Algeria's Inviolable Rights

U.S. Ambassador in Algiers, in his letter of January 19 to Algerian Foreign Minister Abdelaziz Bouteflika, foreign news dispatches say, lodged "protest" against the reports and comments which Algerian press, news agency and radio had published on America's war of aggression in Vietnam as well as on her policies and activities in Korea, Africa, Latin America and in the Near and Middle East, as he saw the reports and comments not suiting the taste of Washington.

In lodging this protest, the U.S. Ambassador saw it fit to intimate application of economic pressure upon Algeria and, moreover, he did not conceal America's attempt to exploit it as a chance for sowing discord between Algeria and her neighbours.

Such an action is universally known to be one of the frequent practices of U.S. ambassadors. Whether or not such an action comes within the duty of a diplomat, does not even merit discussion. It is because the world knows well that American ambassadors play in actuality the role of a viceroy, chief of a detachment of special agents, or an overseas agent of monopoly firms. Whatever one undertakes to do, he should bear himself, correctly reckoning with whom he is dealing in what circumstances.

The American Ambassador in Algiers, however, did not trouble to discern the difference between Algiers and Seoul, Taipeh or Bangkok. This is not simply because he was stupid. This is expressive of the unconcealable, intrinsic attitude of the U.S. imperialists towards the national states in Asia and Africa which have embarked upon a new life.

The U.S. State Department has had enough chances to see what such an action and attitude bring it. But this time it again bade an arrogant, outrageous defiance to Algeria.

All the Afro-Asian people who oppose imperialism and value national independence regard this as an intolerable challenge to them. They will make U.S. imperialism pay duly for what it has done.

The Democratic and People's Republic of Algeria is an independent state which has the inviolable right to exercise and deal with all of its domestic problems and foreign policy issues from its own standpoint.

The Algerian government and people, El Moudjahid wrote, take the position of fully supporting the people fighting against imperialism. Algeria's press and radio reflect the clear-cut stand of the Algerian people who support all peoples fighting against old and new colonialism, and for national liberation, dignity and sovereignty.

The position and steps taken by the Algerian government and people in their relations with the United States represent a normal, just exercise of sovereign power by an independent state in defence of its national dignity and sovereignty, an action that can never be challenged by anybody.

El Moudjahid was absolutely right and natural when it condemned the Tangier meeting of the field commanders of Washington which discussed the plan to set up pro-American, right-wing governments in African countries by carrying out wrecking and subversive activities and overthrowing the governments of Algeria and other countries in Africa.

Algeria's anti-imperialist steps coincide with the position of all the anti-imperialist nations in Asia and Africa.

Algeria has taken a just, resolute anti-imperialist stand. It condemns the U.S. war of aggression in Vietnam, supports the Vietnamese people's struggle and denounces U.S. imperialism for its occupation of South Korea, for its unleashing of a war of aggression in Korea, for its obstruction of Korea's reunification and for its scheme to start another war against North Korea. Algeria demands the withdrawal of the U.S. aggressor troops from South Korea and denounces the U.S. imperialists for their armed intervention, overthrow of governments and wrecking and subversive activities in Africa and in the Near and Middle East.

Whatever crafty measures and methods they may resort to, the U.S. imperialists will never be able to block the anti-imperialist march of the Algerian government and people.

The Korean people express sympathy with the stand of Algeria which works for the consolidation of nati nal independence, for the defence of the national dignity, and which resolutely denounces the aggressive schemes of the U.S. and other imperialists. They also express wholehearted support to the stand and measures of Algeria which actively supports all peoples fighting against imperialism.

The working people throughout the country are now significantly celebrating the nineteenth anniversary of the founding of the heroic Korean People's Army, February 8.

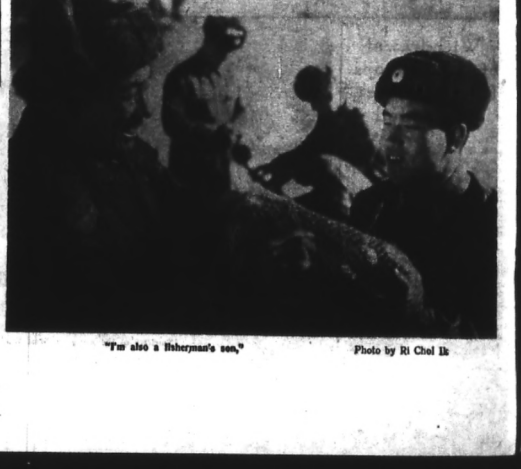
Lectures are given at industrial enterprises, co-operative farms and offices in Pyongyang and provincial and county seats. On the themes: "The Korean People's Army is a revolutionary army defending our socialist system and fighting to reunify the country" and "Let the entire people arm and let us augment the defence capacity of the country to make it invincible."

Youths and students in Pyongyang hold get-togethers with Heroes of the Republic and read battle stories of heroes, at which they renew their determination to become steadfast revolutionary fighters.

Army Day

The members of the Worker-Peasant Red Militia unit to which Comrade Kim Sang Jin belongs, met on Jan. 19th KPA officer Baek Sa Sun, Double Hero of the Republic, at the County House of Culture.

Declaring that the Korean People's Army has today grown into a cadre army, each of whose fighters can match one hundred enemies, into invincible forces armed with modern technique and equipment, the Double Hero stressed: The Korean People's Army is fully ready to wipe out the enemy at any place and at any time, defend the socialist motherland, liberate the South and achieve the reunification of the country,



"I'm also a fisherman's son."

Photo by Ri Chol Ik

What Is "Invitational Diplomacy" and Why?

According to press reports from South Korea, the Seoul regime designated this year as a year of "invitational diplomacy" and set forth the line of inviting chiefly heads of government or ministers of foreign affairs and others of the same calibre from neutral states and newly independent countries.

Diplomatic sources disclosed that invitation would be extended mainly to those countries which showed passive attitude or abstained from voting or stayed away when the "Korean question" was discussed at the U.N. and to newly independent countries in Africa.

What the Seoul authorities are after in this, the same sources added, is to convince those countries that the "troop dispatch to Vietnam" is imperative and to induce them to back South Korea at the U.N.

Such is an outline of the "invitational diplomacy" advanced by the Pak Jung Hi clique.

Even a casual glance at this shows that Pak Jung Hi's programme for "invitational diplomacy" towards Asian and African nations is, in the final analysis, not of his own initiative but only for the execution of the U.S. State Department's plan and Washington's directives.

It is meant to justify the U.S. policy of war of aggression in Vietnam. It is nobody's secret that this is a bounden duty of the Seoul puppets.

What should be mentioned next with regard to the Pak clique's new programme for diplomatic activities is that there have appeared the uneasiness and misgivings of Washington and its stooges in Seoul about the fact that it has become more difficult to screen with the U.N. umbrella the U.S. policy of aggression with its military occupation of South Korea as the core.

The deliberations on the Korean question at the last U.N. General Assembly session served to show that, for all their desperate efforts, they could neither calm down world public opinion opposing the U.S. occupation of South Korea nor stem the rising tide of opposition in Asian and African countries.

To cope with such developments, in other words, to alleviate the ever-worsening international isolation of the Pak Jung Hi gang in Asian and African countries and arrest the trend of opposition to the U.S. occupation of South Korea—this is precisely what the Seoul regime seeks in its "invitational diplomacy."

In working out their programme, the Washington and Seoul authorities had in mind the surging sentiments of the South Korean people against the U.S. occupationists and their minions.

As seen above, the "invitational diplomacy" is designed internally to cover up their extreme international isolation with showy arrangements of reception for their guests from abroad and externally to cajole neutral states and newly independent countries in Asia and Africa into supporting the U.S. policy of aggression against Korea.

Last year, too, the U.S. puppets in Seoul, prating that the "move" of Asian and African countries constituted the "key factor" in the discussion of the "Korean question" at the U.N., worked hard to "win over" these countries. They had termed this a "positive diplomacy towards neutral states."

It was with this in view that at the approach of the U.N. General Assembly session a special mission led by the "Foreign Minister" of South Korea visited the Near and Middle East and Africa and various other missions were dispatched to these areas.

None of them, however, brought about the results they expected.

Representatives of many Asian and African countries, at the last General Assembly session, refused to hear or showed cold attitude towards the unlawful demand of Washington and its Seoul henchmen.

Pak Jung Hi's "positive diplomacy towards neutral states" actually ended in failure. That is why Washington has instructed Pak Jung Hi to shore Afro-Asian countries again this year under the new catchword of "invitational diplomacy."

The obstinacy and shamelessness of the United States and its servitors in Seoul in this should not be overlooked.

The South Korean ambassador to the U.N., commenting on the voting on the Korean question at the last U.N. General Assembly session, had the cheek to say that "it was because they did not know the substance of the matter well that many African countries abstained." He also prattled that it would be enough to "push" them a bit.

Look at this unbearable mockery of and contempt for neutral nations in Asia and Africa!

The attitude taken by Asian and African nations at the time of the discussion of the Korean question at the U.N. was based on their inalienable principle and unshakable conviction.

The banner of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism and the claim for national independence and independent development are the supreme principle of these nations.

But Pak Jung Hi and his clique are now attempting to gloss over this matter of principle with these countries through diplomatic manoeuvres attended by floral words and put the latter in the same category with them.

This is an intolerable insult to the newly independent countries in Asia and Africa which respect the adherence to principle and the defence of the national dignity.

Pak clique's "invitational diplomacy" programme may be an expression of allegiance to their masters' instructions, but it will be of no help to them in their attempt to put in the same category of U.S. vassals with them those Asian and African nations calling for impartiality and justice in the settlement of international issues.

Ri Hyon Ik

Pakistan Forges Ahead

Since their independence the people of Pakistan have gained great results in their efforts for the building of a national economy. The struggle for the construction of a national economy, however, has not been a smooth sailing for the people of this country who had long suffered under the harsh oppression by the imperialists. But the Pakistani people are valiantly overcoming all difficulties and obstacles in their way with the determination to strengthen the economic position of the country and build up a prosperous country by developing agriculture and industry simultaneously.

Even when the imperialists were putting pressure on them with "aid" as a bait, the Pakistani people moved ahead without vacillation under the slogan "We will never yield to any threat. To succumb to it amounts to abandoning our national pride."

Through these struggles, Pakistan's national income increased by 2.5 per cent between 1957 and 1958, while it showed a 5.2 per cent growth in the recent seven years. In the period of the Second Five-Year Plan export grew by 40 per cent and at present it grows at an annual rate of 10-15 per cent.

Pakistan has attained great results also in the training of her own cadres. The educational funds in her budget for the 1965-66 fiscal year was nearly 3.5 times as much as in the First Five-Year Plan period. Thus, new colleges were built and other educational establishments expanded.

Big stride has been made in the field of public health, too.

Before independence, there was in Pakistan only one nurse for 227,000 persons but now the rate is 1 to 2,700.

Pakistan is taking measures to reach the goal of self-sufficiency in food by 1970.

This is of great significance to the economic life of the Pakistani people as a whole.

We in Korea rejoice over the successes scored by the Pakistani people in their struggle for independence and self-reliance and wish them greater successes in their endeavours for the prosperity of their country.

The U.S. imperialists, displeased with the independent and neutral foreign policy of Pakistan, are interfering in her internal affairs to weaken her influence upon other nations and are weaving a plot to have East and West Pakistan pitted against each other.

They are attempting by hook or by crook to make Pakistan follow them and encroach upon the interests of her people to achieve their sinister ends.

But the Pakistani people, upholding independency, are valorously frustrating all foreign schemes for interference and aggression and defending the security of their country.

The Kashmir dispute created between India and Pakistan as a result of the imperialist colonial rule remains unsettled even now, 19 years after its emergence, and the Kashmirians are denied the freedom to express their own will.

The only way for the fair solution of the Kashmir question is to give the free will of the Kashmirians themselves. The mutual understanding between the people of Korea and Pakistan is deepening and their friendly relations are developing from day to day.

The visit of our government trade delegation to Pakistan towards the end of last year served as an important occasion in the development of the friendly relations between the two countries. Trade relations have been existing between them.

The Pakistani people express sympathy with and support to our people in their struggle for the country's reunification.

The Korean people wish them fresh successes in their struggle for the security of the country and for friendship and cooperation between Asian and African countries.

Ri Jik

Pakistani girls are flocking to science classes, and all good schools are preparing them for scientific and technical careers, like medicine

Patriots of Angola waging an armed struggle for the liberation of their country

Militant Solidarity with Angolan People

On February 4, 1961, the people of Angola rose in an armed uprising against the domination of the Portuguese colonialists.

In March that year they formed the first armed detachments and went over to the stage of a more positive armed struggle.

In the past six years since then, the patriotic armed struggle of the Angolan people has spread over the length and breadth of the country.

The Angolan patriotic armed units have through their bloody struggle liberated one sixth of the whole territory and established people's committees and built schools and clinics in the liberated areas.

They are now taking the initiative in active military operations, dealing a telling blow at the Portuguese aggressors and weakening the foothold of their colonial rule.

The armed struggle of the Angolan people shows that when the oppressed classes rise up with arms in their hands, no force can block it.

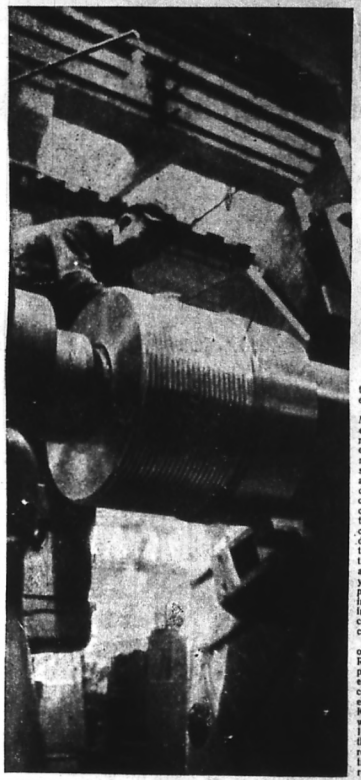
But the Portuguese colonialists are resorting to every conceivable scheme to suppress and strangulate the just struggle of the Angolan people by bringing in more than 70,000 troops and various types of modern weapons with the aid of their NATO allies including the United States.

Especially, the United States has worked its hardest as an active supporter of the Portuguese colonialists and the heinous enemy of the Angolan people. It is not only systematically supplying weapons to the Portuguese colonialists but taking a direct hand in the espionage and subversive activities against the guerrilla bases in Angola.

By no means, however, have the U.S. imperialists and Portuguese colonialists been able to put out the flames of the Angolan people's struggle raging all over the country.

The struggle of the Angolan people linked with the armed struggles for liberation of the peoples of Mozambique and Portuguese Guinea, is making a great contribution to the fight for the ultimate liquidation of colonialism in Africa and the complete liberation of the whole continent.

The Korean people extend invariable support to the Angolan people and firmly believe that they will expel the Portuguese colonialists from their country and attain their just cause for national independence and liberation.



Socialist emulation drive in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance is being unfolded at the Ryongsong Machine-building Plant.

TOWARDS ANOTHER HIGH TIDE IN SOCIALIST CONSTRUCTION

(Continued from Page 1)

tories are now stepping up their efforts for increased production.

The workers of the Ryongsong Machine-building Plant resolved extensively to unfold the "Let one machine and single-purpose equipment make another" movement to turn out machines necessary for the construction of small and medium sized factories, fully displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance. They decided to conquer a technical height by introducing more than 1,000 technical innovation proposals into production this year. They set the task of fulfilling by December 10 their yearly assignments, which are 14 per cent higher than last year, for the production of important machines and equipment including rolled equipment needed in the fields of metallurgical, chemical, electric and farm machine building industries.

The workers, technicians and office employees of the Sinuiju Rubber Factory decided to complete the Seven-Year Plan by the end of May this year and accumulate within this year funds enough to build in Taejon, South Korea, a modern shoe factory with an annual capacity of 10,000,000 pairs of shoes so that they may supply the South Korean brothers with great quantities of shoes when the country is reunified.

Ri Yo'ng On, head of the first calcining shop of the February 8 Madong Cement Factory, evinced his determination by saying: "We'll conquer by all means the high peak of cement output in the same spirit with which we held out Height 1,211, a strategic point, during the Patriotic War of Liberation against the U.S. aggressors, to send as soon as possible greater quantities of good cement for the promotion of economic construction and the fortification of the country."

This is the unanimous resolve of the workers at this factory. They are keeping the cement output at a level 10 per cent higher than last year.

Such a socialist emulation drive is afoot in all fields of the national economy, including mining industry, the first process of production, and communication and transport.

Our working class, rallied closely around the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of our Republic, has risen up like one man to carry out with credit their fighting tasks put forth at the Party Conference in October last year, the tasks of implementing the line on developing economic construction in parallel with defence building and fulfilling the Seven-Year Plan ahead of schedule.

The socialist emulation to reach a new, higher goal is now spreading all over the country, effecting a great upsurge in production and construction.

The spinners of the Pyongyang Textile Mill are resolved to fulfil their yearly assignments one month ahead of schedule.

At a maternity ward

MIDWIFE

KIM YONG RYOL in Gosan-dong, Daesong District, Pyongyang, has a nickname of "mother of Gosan-dong" by which she is known even among children in the residential quarters. A midwife, she has so far assisted great numbers of women in childbirth.

HER DESIRE

When I called on Kim Yong Ryol, she was just back from a delivery assistance somewhere in the section under her charge. The woman she assisted that day was the wife of a miner of the Samsin Colliery. The midwife described how happy the miner's parents were feeling over the birth of their first grandson. And she added that the happy family was grateful to her for her assistance.

"I suppose you, too, feel happy when people thank you for your assistance. You have a good occupation, haven't you?"

"Yes, I have. To become a midwife was my desire. The woman whom I assisted in childbirth today reminded me of my mother on her death bed. My mother's face swelled and tears never dried in her eyes."

My hostess paused and, after a while, resumed her account of how she had fared in her childhood.

One day when she was seven years old — in the days of Japanese colonial rule, her mother fell into a critical condition after childbirth. Her father went and fetched a doctor and a midwife. Her mother's life was saved and this cost her father much. He fell into a heavy debt.

The doctor, however, demanded more money from her father. And when he saw it was beyond her father's means to cover the demanded sum, the doctor said he would take away her 11-year-old elder sister for service at his home as a housemaid. Her elder sister was obliged to go.

Her mother, despite the heavy price paid, had long been bedridden from the trouble that came after childbirth, and eventually died.

"There are certainly many other women who died like my mother. I'll become a midwife and visit the neighbouring Obong and Jangbong villages to give assistance gratis to women in childbirth," the little girl made up her mind.

Her dream came true after the country's liberation in August 1945, under the people's government. She attended school for training medical nurses and studied midwifery in 1947. She has worked as a midwife in Sinuiju, Jongju and Pyongyang, assisting many women in childbirth.

SERVICE FOR PEOPLE

On her table in the clinic I found many expectant mothers' cards. The cards contained details of the physical conditions of pregnant women, periodicity of their pregnancy, results of their examination, etc. relating to their protection. The cards showed that the midwife does much work for expectant mothers. She examines them once a month in the early months of pregnancy, twice a month in the latter months and once every ten days when those women have reached the eighth month of pregnancy.

These cards and regular medical check-ups enable the midwife to know the conditions of the pregnant women in her section as she does the palm of her hand.

The midwife, for instance, came to know that a woman Kim Gil Su under her charge had previously miscarried on account of congenital constitution. Early in 1966 this woman conceived again. The family was wanting a child, but her pregnancy caused an anxiety rather than a happy feeling in the family.

The district hospital gave treatment to the woman in order to prevent her miscarriage. Meanwhile, the midwife, receiving instructions from a gynecologist of the district hospital, visited her every day and saw to it that she lived according to the daily programme worked out for her by the hospital.

The woman, thanks to the sincere efforts of the public health workers, gave birth to a baby last autumn. The woman herself, together with all the women in her neighbourhood, rejoiced over the birth of the baby and clasped the midwife's hand.

Women in Gosan-dong regard the midwife as their mother, as their elder sister.

ALL WOMEN STUDY

Kim Yong Ryol has gained much experience in midwifery in the more than 20 years of her practice. But she never rests content with what she has achieved.

Though she is nearly 50, she is preparing herself for the examination to get the qualifications for a doctor. She also imparts the knowledge of hygiene and midwifery to the housewives in the section under her charge.

She has thus trained over 80 assistant midwives.

Soh Gum Ja

More Rural Villages Lit by Electricity

Recently electricity has found its way to Rajuk-ri in Huchang County on the upper reaches of the Amrok river. With this the entire rural villages in Ryongchang Province, the rood of Korea, are now lit by electricity. In North Pyongan Province the last nine rural villages which remained without electric lights got electricity last year.

Over 1,000 kms. of electric lines were laid last year and electricity reached 1.8 per cent more rural villages and 8.9 per cent more farm houses than in 1965.

Already in 1964 electricity found its way to 95.5 per cent of our entire rural villages and 61 per cent of our entire farm houses.

There are now only few rural villages in our country, which have no electricity. They are most, it is out-of-the-way villages scores of kms. away from electric source.

The Ministry of Power and Coal Industries plans to set up medium and small power stations by mobilizing use of brooks or install diesel generators for those mountain villages where electric lines can hardly be put up.

The entire rural villages of the country will have electric lights in one to two years.

Concern for Women in Their Confinement

Our readers abroad sent us letters expressing their wish to know what assistance the government gives to pregnant women and mothers in Korea. We print below an article to meet their wish.

Pregnant women, wherever they live, receive gratis a systematic medical assistance at public health establishments. They are also given delivery assistance free of charge.

In our country, the city and county hospitals as well as the hospitals attached to the industrial establishments have gynaecological departments which give assistance to pregnant women. Midwives of these hospitals and clinics regularly visit the expectant mothers to look after them. Medical assistance is given until the mother and her newly born baby enjoy good health.

What assistance the expectant mothers receive at a maternity home or hospital?

All of the expectant mothers in our country go to the maternity home or hospital when they want to. They do not pay a single penny for the assistance they receive and for what are made available to them there. All the expenses incurred, including food cost, are covered by the Government. They leave the maternity home or hospital when they regain their health and their babies are in good condition. Women working on co-operative farms, needless to say, enjoy the same benefit.

How long are the working women granted leave of absence and how much are they paid during the leave?

Women workers and office employees are granted 77 days of maternity leave with full pay — 21 days of pre-natal and 56 days of post-natal leave. Women working on co-operative farms are also granted paid maternity leave.

Are the working conditions for pregnant women and women rearing babies different from those for ordinary workers?

The Government has set up creches, kindergartens and children's wards at work places for the convenience of the working women rearing children. Children are looked after at these creches and kindergartens while their mothers work. Children having fever and symptoms of a disease are sent to the children's ward for timely treatment. The children's wards are staffed with nurses and doctors. Women workers rearing babies are given a break at intervals of 2 hours and 30 minutes to feed their babies at the creche.

Women workers in their confinement and those with babies are strictly forbidden to do work liable to injure health.

Women workers are assigned to do lighter work from the sixth month of their pregnancy till they are on a maternity leave.

Ji Ryong Cha

Joy of Work

AGED Kim Bong In has more than 30 years' career as a barber.

He is now working at the Daedong-gang Barber's Shop in the Central District, Pyongyang. He is 62 years old now.

His age entitles him to an old-age pension.

Among his family and relatives, his son is an electrician and his daughter, a graduate from a medical college, is now a physician. His younger brother is deputy director of the Hungnam Fertilizer Factory and his nephew is teaching at the Pyongyang College of Construction.

He can depend on his son and daughter or his relatives for his support.

This is why his acquaintances and officials of the service administration in the district advise him to retire from his job.

Despite their advice, however, he is now studying beauty and tonsorial arts with youthful vigour to raise his technical qualifications.

He says: "Hair-cutting is not a simple work. Barbers must possess as high a spirit of inquiry and cultural and artistic accomplishments as sculptors have."

He cuts hair to suit the tastes and build of the customers.

Many people, therefore, like to have their hair cut by Kim Bong In.

He always says proudly: "I have a wide circle of acquaintances who warmly greet me whenever they see me. For this does trust they put in me I cannot retire on pension. It is a joy for me to work for the people."

The state pays an old-age pension to Kim Bong In who continues to work at the pensionable age, on top of his wages. It also grants an allowance to him in proportion to the length of his service.

He looks young for his age. This may be attributable to his pride in his job.

Kim Jong Ok

★

Veteran barber Kim Bong In at the Daedong-gang Barber Shop passes his technique on to an apprentice

★

Situation in Lesotho

According to dispatches from abroad, the Lesotho Government has recently been stepping up the fascist suppression of the people, arresting and jailing more than 200 leading functionaries of the progressive parties and public organizations in the country including General Secretary, Chairman and other leaders of the Basutoland Congress Party and patriots there.

It is as clear as crystal that the reactionary group in Lesotho is on the rampage according to a definite plan entirely under the manipulation of the U.S.-British imperialists.

The imperialists were compelled to recognize the independence of Lesotho last October under the pressure of the powerful struggle waged by the people of Lesotho. But they installed their placemen in power in their attempt to reduce Lesotho to a virtual appendage to the racialist group of South Africa.

It is already well-known that the Prime Minister of the Lesotho Government paid a visit to South Africa of late and clamoured about their support for the racialist policy of South Africa which is meeting with the opposition and condemnation of all Africa, and that last October he came to South Korea as an "honoured guest" of the Pak Jung Hi gang following his call on the Chiang Kai-shek clique in Taiwan and trumpeted "anti-communism" at the bidding of the U.S. imperialists.

The pro-imperialist, traitorous policies, both internal and external, of the puppet government of Lesotho stirred up discontent with it among broad segments of the people in the country, which triggered off anti-government demonstrations and riots.

By instigating the puppet clique of Lesotho to step up the fascist suppression of the people, the imperialists seek to strangulate the struggle of the progressive forces and people in general in the country for their complete, genuine liberation from the colonial yoke and their country's independence. By so doing, they also attempt to arrest the trend towards the formation of a united front among the patriotic forces in Lesotho and the progressive forces in Angola, Mozambique and South Africa.

The savage repression of the Lesotho people by the imperialists and their lackeys is an open challenge to the peoples of Lesotho and the rest of Africa fighting against racialism and for national independence and democracy.

Developments in Lesotho once again brought to full light the vicious nature of the imperialists who are trying a hundred and one ways to maintain the foothold for their colonial plunder as long as possible.

Realities in Africa today show that no desperation will be of help to the imperialists in checking the advance of Africa toward its complete liberation.

All the people of Africa are on the side of their fighting brothers in Lesotho. The Korean people extend strong solidarity with them, too.

The struggle of the Lesotho people for genuine independence and freedom is sure to be crowned with victory.

Kim Byong Sam

Thai Officers in S. Korea— Narcotic Smugglers

According to a January 25 dispatch of Dongyang Tongshin from Seoul, the police of South Korea "arrested three members of the international narcotic smuggling ring led by Thai officers in the heart of Seoul after pistol firing."

The arrested were the "commander of the gendarmerie of the Thai troops in South Korea, a Thai officer and a Thai interpreter." They were apprehended on the charge of violating the "narcotic control law." They had a "hideout" in Seoul and made much money from the smuggling of narcotics.

The South Korean police handed them over to the "investigation organ" of the U.S. forces occupying South Korea.

There is a Thai company stationed in South Korea in the name of the "U.N. forces."

The Thai soldiers are reported frequently to commit, besides the smuggling of narcotics, such outrages against the South Korean population as murder, robbery, violence and swindling.

Racial Segregation in U.S. Army in South Vietnam

In July 1966, Whitney Young, President of the Executive Committee of the National Federation of Cities, back from a visit to South Vietnam reported to Johnson that an unprecedented degree of equality had been granted to Negro soldiers in the U.S. Army in South Vietnam (USIS, July 27, 1966). To the American Negroes who have been looked down upon as second-class citizens Young's remark sounds every bit queer.

TYPICAL EXAMPLE

First of all, let us see whether the proportion between Negroes and Whites in the U.S. Army in South Vietnam is a fair one. The answer is given by an AFP dispatch from Dallas, Texas, on September 29, 1966 which said: Luther King, a leader of the Negro non-violence movement, protested that the Negroes, though making up 10 per cent of the American people, accounted for up to 20 per cent of the U.S. strength in South Vietnam. This ratio has to be changed, he declared, for it is a typical example of segregation which is deep-rooted in the country.

A statistic of the U.S. Defence Department disclosed that by the end of 1965 the ratio of Negro soldiers serving in various arms and killed on the South Vietnam battlefield had been respectively 14.8 per cent and 18.3 per cent in the U.S. infantry and 8.9 per cent and 11.3 per cent in the marines. The reality is in utter variance with the answer E. Wheeler, Chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, gave to Senator Russell: Negro soldiers and White ones perform equal duties (AP).

EVEN WHEN WOUNDED

Sergeant D. Duncan described in these terms the social status reserved for those Negroes who return safe and sound from raids: In Saigon, at Nha Trang, Da Nang and in some of the most important towns, the Negroes cannot step into bars reserved for the Whites without running the risk of being expelled. When insulting and whistling was not enough to make him leave, he was ejected by force.

Even when they are wounded, the Negroes are not immune from segregation. The Negro paper Workers' World in its August 14, 1966 issue quoted the Philadelphia Independence as saying: Prejudice and castes in the U.S. Army are so sharp that once a Negro soldier with a broken leg had to wait for his turn until all whites were evacuated. At last he was put aboard a line carrying the corpses of White officers. Often wounded Negroes already sitting in aircraft are expelled to make room for the Whites.

IMPATIENT

Small wonder that these Negroes who have suffered humiliation in the United States and now are enduring greater humiliation in South Vietnam where they are risking death at any moment, become impatient with the treatment. They hit back at the Whites who humiliate them. Right in Saigon, on March 28, 1966, at the Play Bar a Negro shot at two Whites who had to be taken to hospital in a very critical state (Dan Tin, Saigon, March 31, 1966). On August 11, 1966 at the Da Nang navy club about 100 marines fought for 20 minutes: 8 of them had to be sent to hospital while 2 Negroes were arrested, one was demoted for having provoked the riot and the other was punished for having snatched a policeman's pistol. But a report to the New York Civil Liberties Committee laid stress on the segregationist character of this melee (AP, September 5, 1966).

VOICES AGAINST WAR

Furthermore, the Negroes are raising their voices against the U.S. aggressive war in South Vietnam.

According to UPI of September 4, 1966 private Neal Feagin Jr, a 23-year-old Negro, who was the only survivor in an ambush against his 13-man group, of a company of the First Battalion, 27th Regiment, Second Brigade, 25th Division, was charged with cowardice.

Private Adam B. Weber, a 22-year-old Negro belonging to the U.S. 25th Division, refused to fight, saying it was not his war. When issued a rifle he did not take it. At the U.S. Army court martial in Cu Chi he declared "I not only have the right to do that but I think it is my duty — duty to myself and to humanity. I don't want to be in the service for I don't want to kill people" (UPI, June 11, 1966). Weber has been sentenced to one year of hard labour and demoted but at least he has spoken out his conscience.

On May 9, 1966 a unit refused to go as reinforcement in a raid in Tay Ninh province, saying: When forced in helicopters, three Negroes jumped out and four others committed suicide.

POWDER BAG

The stronger the movement to demand "power for the Negroes," the broader and the higher the Negro anti-war movement both in the United States and in South Vietnam. As the Workers' World of August 4, 1966 rightly put, Washington is sitting on powder bag. A sympathy is developing between the Negroes and the Vietnamese, conscious as they are of being both victims of a common oppressor. This is also extending to the frontline. The Philadelphia Independence was more explicit when saying: The Negroes feel that the Vietnamese are friendly to them.

There have been many illustrations of this, especially in Saigon. Once an unknown Vietnamese warned some Negroes not to go into a place. Indeed, a few minutes after a bomb exploded there. By pressganging more and more Negro youths into the army, which faithfully reflects, in their minute details, the crimes of segregation, Washington and the Pentagon are stocking powder for a revolutionary time-bomb. One day it will blow all the U.S. war efforts in Vietnam to pieces (Workers' World, August 4, 1966).

(From "Vietnam Courier")

Since the establishment of a military fascist dictatorship in South Korea, the American imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique have deprived the people of their democratic freedom and rights and arrested patriotic-minded inhabitants at random.

SOUTH KOREA— "HUGE BARRACKS"

In Panmunjom (where stands the meeting hall of the Military Armistice Commission on the Military Demarcation Line that divides Korea into the North and the South), a Japanese guest said:

"The land south of Panmunjom reminds one of army camps not in Korea but in California and Illinois."

The Western press describes South Korea as "the first defence line of the United States" or as "huge army barracks."

1 : 44

The "Ministry of National Defence" of the Seoul regime made public on January 3 the so-called "conscription plan for 1967" designed to pressgang into the army 250,000 men of military age and those exempted from military service for the excess of the conscription age.

Meanwhile, Beach, the former U.S. commander in South Korea, declared last August, immediately after he was transferred to the commandership of the U.S. army in the Pacific:

"South Korea should maintain a large army of combat readiness, because it is a sole bastion of the free world on the Asian continent north of Vietnam."

The United States increased the numerical strength of the South Korean puppet army from 16 divisions in 1953, when the Armistice Agreement was signed in Korea, to 31 divisions, according to its "plan for the expansion of the

Inheritance and Development of Literary and Art Heritage

Ha Su Hong

(Continued from our previous issue)

PROGRESSIVE AND POPULAR ELEMENTS

In the culture of the class society that of the ruling class takes a dominant position. But there are also progressive and popular elements in it. They are those elements reflecting the life and aspirations of the masses of the oppressed people and their struggle against oppression and plunder. Though these elements were entangled with the reactionary culture of the ruling class and were oppressed and distorted by it, they maintained their existence. When the society of the exploiter classes began to collapse and the liberation struggle of the people mounted, the popular and progressive elements could grow and come to the fore.

In our appraisal of the works of literature and arts of the past, therefore, we must take into consideration what progressive elements they represented under the socio-historical conditions of the time of their creation, what positive role they played in the development of literature and arts and what significance they have for today. Only by so doing, can we understand the reason why the classics have for long years impressed the people and can make proper use of these valuable legacies for the development of literature and arts of today. Our excellent classics embody ardent patriotism, hatred toward the enemy of the people and the country, firmness of purpose, unyielding to any adversity, optimism confident of the victory that is in store for the just and the virtuous, lofty moral traits and humanitarianism — values that were regarded as progressive in their respective days and are still brilliant in the light of the present-day standards. Proceeding from the standpoint of combining the demand of contempo-aneity with the principles of historicism, we have cherished and made a deep study of the cultural values created in the course of our long history. We have valued the patriotic and popular cultural legacies as proud tradition in the creation of new literature and arts since the country's liberation. We extensively published the classics worth reading, a'tached them for plays and steadily unearthed and collected people's creations. This enabled our people to acquaint themselves better with the cultural legacies, learn the truth about the life and struggle contained in the classics and feel very proud of our nation which possesses a time-honoured and brilliant culture.

NATIONAL FORM

Values of classics are determined not only by their ideological content but also by their form of expression.

The new content of life and the ever growing aesthetic feelings of the people demand a renovation in the form of expression. This renovation, however, should suit the national taste formed over a long period and embody the national features. The means and technique of literary presentation change according to the times and writers. Yet the distinctive features peculiar to the methods of national expression are preserved in the course of all such changes and development of the form of literature and arts. It is impermissible to ignore the national traits in form under the pretext of the renovating nature of the socialist literature and arts.

Only when the national traits are embodied in the form of expression, can our literature and arts create Korean-style lines and colours and the Korean-style melodies and rhythms suiting the feelings and tastes of the Korean people. Blind imitation of foreign forms makes it impossible to reflect truthfully the Korean realities and the thoughts and feelings of the Korean people and to produce artistic work that can be understood by the Koreans and win their affection. An art divorced from the national basis cannot suit the taste of its people, nor can it make any due contribution to enriching the treasure-house of world culture, for it is devoid of independent and creative character.

The literature and arts of socialist realism display their vitality because they are enjoyed and loved by the people. If the national traits are ignored or neglected, literature and arts cannot properly fulfil their mission.

The problem of taking over the traits in the form of the national literature and arts, needless to say, cannot be considered apart from the steady improvement and development of it conforming to the new circumstances. In the traditional forms, too, their individual attributes and elements change according to the requirements of the realities or are enriched by new elements.

We have accumulated no small experience in creating and developing our literature and arts that meet the demands of the new era, while preserving the excellent traditions of our national culture.

In accordance with the policy of preserving the national traits, in our literature and arts the traditional forms have been improved and enriched to suit the life and feelings of the people of our time. The development of *Changguk* (a Korean classical opera) can be cited as an example. We removed from the *Changguk* of the past the influence of feudal ideology and improved its words for the people of our time to understand them. And we have introduced clear and beautiful tunes of the folk song in place of the outdated tune of *Pansori* (Korean ballad). And we have also adopted various techniques in the opera—male, female and mixed choruses and dance. Thus, this traditional form, whose creation and performance were prohibited in the days of Japanese imperialist rule, has been restored and preserved. Moreover, it has been perfected ideologically and artistically as a national opera peculiar to our nation.

We are exerting every effort properly to take over and carry forward the legacies of our national culture and bring these valuable creations handed down from our ancestors into full bloom in our time.

(The End)

Song and dance "By a Lotus Pond"

MONTH-LONG PERFORMANCE OF KOREAN ARTISTS IN CUBA

The Pyongyang Song and Dance Company continues its performance in Cuba amid the warm acclamation of the audience.

Since its premiere on December 25 last year, it has performed 19 times in Havana, Santiago, Holguim and Camaguey before audiences of more than 30,000.

Seeing the performance twice, Cuban Minister of Education Jose Lanusa Godel said that it was rich in ideological and artistic content and truthful.

Celebrated Cuban ballerina Alicia Alonso said: "I am deeply impressed by the grace and imagination of the Korean art. It gives me plenty of food for thought about developing our songs and dances in the future."

The Chilian delegate to the Executive Secretariat of the Tricontinental People's Solidarity Organisation, said: "The Korean art gives revolutionary optimism to us fighting for national liberation. I will introduce the Korean art to the Chilian people and strive to get a Korean art troupe to visit Chile."

The Korean artists will give more performances in Cuba.

(KCNA)

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numerical strength of local armed forces." (U.S. Congressmen estimate that the annual maintenance of a South Korean soldier costs one-thirty-seventh — 177 dollars— of the upkeep of a U.S. soldier abroad — 6,000 dollars. — Hearing No. 5 of the House Foreign Affairs Committee in connection with the mutual security bill — Ed.)

Japan's defence year-book (1964) says that the numerical strength of the South Korean army has reached 630,000, an increase of 30,000 over 1961.

This regular army 630,000 strong (except the U.S. occupation troops) in South Korea ranks first among the armies of U.S. vassal states in Asia.

As for the proportion of servicemen to the population at present it is ranging one to 235 in Thailand, one to 377 in "Malaysia," one to 835 in the Philippines and one to 44 in South Korea.

Parallel with this, the numerical strength of the U.S. occupation army in South Korea also swelled.

A U.S. Senator, a Democrat, said that the number of American troops stationed in South Korea stood at 50,000 (Radio Seoul, Feb. 18, 1965). Japan's defence year-book points out that there are 60,000 American troops in South Korea. This is a growth of 20 per cent compared with the figure just before the April Popular Uprising, an uprising through which the South Korean people overthrew the Syngman Rhee dictatorial regime in 1960.

"Modernization of ROK Army"

The present U.S. commander in South Korea at a news conference on January 11 dwelt upon the "result of the modernization of the South Korean army" scored over the past year.

He said that the United States had newly shipped into South Korea M48 tanks, different kinds of howitzers, various planes including F5A fighter-bombers, new-type heavy weapons, Nike-Hercules missile units, Hawk missile units, etc.

He added that this year, too, the United States would continue reinforcing the South Korea's armed strength to be prepared for the modern warfare.

Since the latter half of 1957, the United States has reorganized two U.S. divisions in South Korea into atomic ones and newly deployed there the 4th missile unit and the 38th antiaircraft artillery brigade for the atomic warfare. (The United States introduced into South Korea eight kinds of tactical atomic and guided missiles to reinforce the combat equipment of these units).

Along with the introduction of many planes of new types and large war vessels from the United States, the Pak Jung Hi clique in Seoul newly built or expanded four airports and is now carrying ahead with the projects for the expansion of more than 30 harbours. Besides, they are stepping up projects for the expansion and pavement of strategic roads in order to ensure mobility in transportation and supply of effectives and military goods.

"Not a Symbolic Existence"

"The U.S. occupation army in South Korea is not a symbolic existence. It is actually ready for any emergency."

This is what the commander of the Second U.S. Infantry Division in Korea said on October 24 last year, a week before Johnson's visit to Seoul.

Developments following Johnson's visit to Seoul clearly show what the real aims of his tour and the aforesaid divisional commander's statements were.

Pentagon's generals — the commander of the U.S. Marines, the commander of the U.S. Seventh Fleet, the Chief of General Staff of the U.S. Army and the commander of the U.S. armed forces in the Pacific flew in Seoul in succession and held "South Korea-U.S. military talks" with the Pak Jung Hi clique. Timing with this, South Korea-U.S. joint military exercises for simulated atomic warfare, large-scale manoeuvres with the participation of four divisions of South Korea's First Field Army and "South Korea-U.S. joint landing operation exercises" were conducted in South Korea. Recently, in particular, the U.S. side has committed open armed aggression against the northern part of Korea day after day on the ground, on the sea and in the air along the Military Demarcation Line.

On January 17 and 18, too, the U.S. side dispatched its guard boats into the coastal waters of our side and committed hostilities. And on the 19th it perpetrated hostile acts of sending guard boat No. 56 into the coastal waters of our side and of shelling our coast. Guard boat No. 56 was sunk as a result of the self-defence measure taken by our side.

All these facts furnish ample evidence of the fact that the U.S. imperialists are viciously scheming to unleash another war in Korea which is directly linked up with the Vietnam front, while trying to deceive world public opinion and the people by fabricated pretext of "aggression from the North."

Pak Chun Hui

Women's Volleyball Contest in Tokyo

Usurpation of "World"

On January 26, the Japan Volleyball Association opened a "volleyball contest" with the participation of four teams from Japan, the United States, Peru and South Korea. It arbitrarily calls this contest the "Fifth World Women's Volleyball Championships."

This, however, is a fraudulent practice ignoring the regulations of the International Volleyball Federation and the traditions of the Championships and even the elementary common sense. As is well known, the Fifth World Women's Volleyball Championships which were scheduled to be organized in Japan with the participation of 11 teams including the team of our country have actually been scuttled owing to the despicable ruse of the Japanese authorities to abuse the Championships for their sinister political ends.

Authorized by the Int'l Volleyball Federation to organize the Championships, the Japan Volleyball Association, representing the position of the reactionary ruling circles of Japanese militarism, introduced a series of intolerable political discriminations against the volleyball associations of our country and the G.D.R. on the one hand and, on the other, wrecking the traditions established by the world volleyball circles, not only attempted to change at will the name of "the Democratic People's Republic of Korea team" into "North Korean team" and "the German Democratic Republic team" into "East German team" but unilaterally insisted on its unwarranted assertion intended to ban such important formalities as the hoisting of national flags and the playing of national anthems which concern the national dignity of the participating teams.

It is clear to everyone that these unjust steps taken by the Japan Volleyball Association constitute an outright desecration of noble sportsmanship and an open violation of the recognized norms and practice of the world sportsdom and are a wicked trick to toy politically with sports.

The volleyball associations of our country and other socialist states, in protest against the unlawful steps of the Japan Volleyball Association, refused to take part in the Championships and demanded that the International Volleyball Federation deprive the Japan Volleyball Association of the right to organize the Fifth World Women's Volleyball Championships. This is only too natural for the healthy development of sports.

Thus, the Japan Volleyball Association has virtually forfeited the right to organize the Championships in Japan and, in fact, it has become impossible for the Championships to perform its functions as an official international game as originally scheduled, for most of the teams scheduled to take part in the Championships refused to do so. It is crystal clear to all.

Moreover, the Japan Volleyball Association and its collaborators are saying that three teams qualified to attend the next Olympic Games will be selected at the Tokyo championships. This, in fact, means that they plan to qualify practically all the participating teams to take part in the next Olympic Games, regardless of the results of their contests. Such a farce of theirs, put up to the exclusion of the strong teams of socialist countries, is a disgrace to sports and a mockery of public opinion.

It is a habit of the Japanese militarists to violate the recognized international practice and traditions in order to realize their dirty political aim.

In the Tokyo Olympic Games in 1964, too, they, in collusion with certain reactionary circles in the IOC, precluded athletes of some countries including our country from participating in the Games. Their exclusion of our volleyballers, from the World Volleyball Championships is another manifestation of their systematic, hostile policy toward our country.

We know well that behind this is a dirty political intrigue of the Japanese militarists and the Pak Jung Hi gang.

We will never recognize the contest in Tokyo as the World Championships and so will the fair-minded world sports and public circles do.

It is clear to all that the Japanese militarists have no right to prescribe the sphere of "the world" at will.

Under the condition of sports being abused to serve specific political purposes and being turned into an instrument for hostile policies toward other countries and for political provocations, there can be no advance in sports, nor any exchange of physical culture, nor friendship and co-operation among the athletes of various countries.

It is a common task of the world's sports and public circles and sports fans to pool their strength against the aggressive forces attempting at monopolizing sports and for the sound development and exchange of sports and physical culture.

No world game should be organized in Japan nor should it be allowed to organize any world game, so long as the Japanese reactionaries abuse sports to attain their political aims, in disregard of international practice and traditions and in violation of the acknowledged sports rules and commitments. Such sanctions should be taken without fail against those who make a mockery of sports

Choe Yong Su

Singapore As I Saw It

I had an opportunity of visiting Singapore some time ago leading a delegation of import and export corporations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Trade relations have long been established between the trading corporations of the D.P.R.K. and trading firms of Singapore.

Korea has exported metals, chemicals, marine products and foodstuffs to Singapore and imported black and white rubber and coconut oil from it.

The purpose of our visit to Singapore was to make closer the relations between Korea and Singapore and investigate the conditions and possibilities of expanding and developing trade between the two countries.

Singapore, a country following the policy of non-alignment, is conducting trade with all countries of the East and the West and wants to have as many friends as possible.

Singapore, where merchant vessels of various countries visit, is not only carrying on trade but constructing her own industry. In the industrial district of Jurong, where we visited, are round steel, rubber goods and cement factories as well as blast furnaces.

This country has plans to build a steel plant, enlarge the scale of the round steel works and greatly expand the factories of daily necessaries.

During its stay in Singapore, our trade delegation met businessmen of some twenty trading companies scores of times. The Singapore Chinese Chamber of Commerce made the deepest impression on us. The visit of our delegation was a matter of great concern to members of the Chamber. They showed warm hospitality to us.

The business circles in Singapore were interested in Korea's red ginseng, dried cuttle-fish, electrolytic zinc, split *myongtae*-fish, corn starch, talc powder, mica and other minerals, billet, pig iron, machinery and chemical goods.

We concluded several business contracts during our stay there.

Our recent visit to Singapore, to our satisfaction, further promoted mutual understanding between both countries and opened a new vista of the development of trade with it.

Ri Ung Gu

The D.P.R.K. trade delegation with members of the Singapore Chinese Chamber of Commerce

Korean Trade Delegation Arrives in Cyprus

A delegation of the Korean Committee for Promotion of International Trade led by its Vice-Chairman Bang Tae Ryul arrived in Nicosia, the capital of Cyprus, on January 23.

During its stay there the delegation will have contacts with functionaries of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry and many other traders of this country and discuss with them the question of further expanding trade between the two countries.

The Samjiyon skiing ground

Third National Students' Skiing Tournament

The Third National Students' Skiing Tournament was held from January 22 to 26 at the skiing ground near the Lake of Samjiyon at the foot of Mt. Baekdu, one of the old revolutionary battle sites of the anti-Japanese guerrillas.

There were over 300 boy and girl entrants from technical and higher technical schools of various parts of the country, and among them were many newcomers.

The entrants competed in two divisions—one for the students from higher technical schools and the other for the students from technical schools. In each division, sliding, down-hill, slalom, relay and other events were on the programme.

The tournament showed that the skiing had been widely popularized among the students in our country and that especially the skiing technique on high mountains was developing rapidly.

First place in all-round total went to Ryanggang Province. The runner-up was Jagang Province. South Hamgyong Province took third place.

TALC POWDER

SPECIFICATIONS:

SiO_2	60 % min.
MgO	30 % min.
Fe_2O_3	0.7 % max.
H_2O	0.5 % max.

PACKING:

Net weight 30 kg per kraft-paper bag

KOREA FUELS & MINERALS EXP. & IMP. CORP.

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